

## THE DEMOCRATIC DINNER.

For the report of some of the speeches we are indebted to the columns of the *Saturday Press*.

Mr. John Russell said: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats:—We meet here tonight in recognition of a recent event, a national election, which has occurred in our mother country, the United States. We come for a further purpose, in recognition of the result of that event, the election of our Democratic standard-bearer, Cleveland and Hendricks, to the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the Union. (Applause.) That grand old party which dates back its birth nearly a hundred years, and which now after twenty-five years of defeat, has come gloriously to the front again, has renewed its youth, and is good for another hundred years to come. The people of the United States have shown, too, that they believe in the integrity and honesty of purpose of the grand old Democratic party that, since it sprang into existence, has changed its policy seldom, its name—NEVER. (Loud cheering.)

I cannot let this occasion pass without some allusion to the acrimony and vituperation shown by the Republican Press. It indulged in such utterances as these: "How can we trust the party that did so much to destroy the Union? How can we trust to the incompetency of the leaders they have chosen? How can we expect to be wisely governed and guided by the untutored Democracy?" Let me deal with these questions in their order:

First: The Democratic party has been accused of doing much to break up the Union. I would ask you, in refutation of this, to look back to that day when the Confederate forces had penetrated into Pennsylvania, and the blood-stained battle of Gettysburg was being fought. Let me picture to you that day when, almost overwhelmed by the advancing foe, the Union line wavered, and would have been broken had not that noble officer, General Hancock, sprang to the front, and by the force of his presence and animating words, rallied the Union forces, and held them at the post of victory and saved the Union. Need I hardly remind you that the gallant Hancock is a Democrat, as are tens of thousands who, like him, were found in the front line of battle during the civil war fighting for the Union they loved so well. (Prolonged applause.)

Secondly: Our leaders—now the President and Vice-President elect—were charged with "incompetency." In answer to that, let me say that Grover Cleveland is now Governor of the State of New York—that great, powerful, pivotal State, whose chief city, New York, wields an influence in monetary affairs so powerful that the movements on her money exchanges are watched with interest in all the great commercial centres of the world. This great State, and that great city, testified their appreciation of the work done by Grover Cleveland while he has occupied the position of Governor—a position second only in dignity and responsibility to that of the President himself—by casting their votes with the Democratic party. As for Mr. Hendricks, we have seen him sent by his State to the Senate of the United States and seen him act as President of that august body, and these facts give us the best possible assurance of his fitness for the office to which he has been elected. And the people of his own State, Indiana, wedged in as it were between the two powerful Republican strongholds, Ohio and Illinois, Indiana, I repeat, cast her votes for the man of her choice, Vice-President Hendricks. These facts show that our candidates were honored in their respective homes and States. (Loud applause.)

Thirdly: The Democratic party has been called "untutored." This it cannot be, for its leaders have but to refer to the days of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, to find themselves armed at all points with lessons of prudence, wisdom, diplomacy, and uncompromising integrity and honesty of purpose. Particularly will they recall Monroe, who enunciated the doctrine with which we are all so familiar.

And this leads me to speak of the recent triumph of the Democratic party in connection with the Kingdom of Hawaii. It has been asserted by some that with a change of party would come a change of feeling and sentiment towards this Kingdom on the part of those who will come into power. There is no ground for any apprehensions in regard to the autonomy of Hawaii; how can there be when we reflect that the Democratic party is pledged to the doctrine of Monroe. Foreign Powers may look with wistful eyes upon the Hawaiian Islands, but under the incoming administration of affairs in the United States their desires must begin and end there. For other and important considerations the United States will maintain the relations to this Kingdom that were formed under American auspices nearly a century ago, and His Majesty Kalakaua I, the reigning King, sits upon his throne elected by the Legislature, which is similar to the electoral college, which will in the near future elect Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency. Both bodies, the Legislative Assembly of Hawaii, and the electoral college emanate from the people by their direct vote.

In Kalakaua we recognize a Democratic King, a Sovereign wise and accomplished, and I feel that I reflect the feeling of every one here, when, for myself, and for you, I

say "Long live His Majesty." (Loud cheering.)

The speaker then dilated on the doctrines of Protection and Free-trade, showing that neither of these was attachable to either of the great parties, as they are to be found in both of them, Protectionists and Free traders alike. Why the people of this country should have any alarm of the Free Trade policy, because the Democratic candidates are elected, was beyond his capacity to explain, but he was free to say that the tendency of the Democratic party is to Free-trade.

Mr. Russell illustrated his position from a Congressional standpoint, by introducing the names of Randall and Kelly, Congressmen from the Keystone State of Pennsylvania, the former a Democrat, the latter a Republican, but both ardent Protectionists. He also referred to the Morrison bill, a free trade measure of the mildest order, which failed to pass the last Congress. He pointed out as an inference from the foregoing facts, that the people of this country could not feel that a national calamity had befallen them in consequence of the so-called Free-Trade doctrine of the Democratic party, as it must be remembered that the subjects of Protection and Free-Trade are purely matters for Congressional action.

He then alluded to the speech of Mr. Blaine at his home in Augusta, to his friends and neighbors when it was found that Mr. Cleveland was elected. It is unfortunate that the speech ever was made, as it is both unfair and splenetic, and unworthy of the greatness and ability of its author. What he said of the South was entirely unfair, as the two sections of the country have long ago shaken hands over the bloody chasm, and they are to-day a united and contented people, having a common object, the present solidity of the Union and its perpetuity for all the future. (Loud and continued cheers.)

He then said: We, a handful of Democrats, living upon these beautiful islands, dotted, as they are, upon the broad bosom of the Pacific, send our greetings to the millions of Democrats of the Mother Country, with whom we cannot be present upon the fourth of March next, but with whom in common we look for an able management of national affairs both at home and abroad, under the Democratic Presidency of Mr. Cleveland.

At the conclusion of Mr. Russell's address the entire audience demonstrated their appreciation of the Democratic sentiments, as they were so eloquently set forth by him, by rising and giving rounds of cheers.

F. M. Hatch spoke more briefly than his colleague; his speech made the following points: That the Democratic victory was a victory of great principles over corruption in high places; that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness; that the great issue in the United States at present was the civil service reform bill; that there need be no fear among faithful department clerks; that only corrupt officials would have to go. Mr. Hatch concluded by paying a tribute to the integrity, efficiency and sterling qualities of Consul McKinley.

H. E. Avery said: "Mr. Chairman and fellow Democrats. I come from the 'Solid South.' Not the South that twenty-four years ago to-day was solid in marshalling its armed sons against their northern brothers: not from the 'Solid South' of yesterday, with its slavery and disunion: I come from the 'Solid South' of to-day—solid with its re-united northern brothers; solid for good government, for progress, for enlightenment, for truth, solid for Cleveland and Hendricks and for reform."

Mr. Anderson (of California) was "glad to meet so far from his home so many of his countrymen, and glad to meet such a representative-looking body of Democrats." He thought the recent victory meant the final sweeping away of the Republican party. "No other party organization—no other party name—had lasted in the United States like the Democratic party name. It has outlasted the Federal party, the Whig party, the Know Nothing party, the Workingman's party, the People's party, the Reform party; and it will outlast the Republican party."

Col. Peter Saxe, brother of John G. Saxe, the poet, cousin of Dr. Saxe of San Jose, father of Rollin P. Saxe, the New Zealand and California cattle shipper, was the next speaker. The Colonel began by saying that if he ever felt a physical or a mental weakness it was at that moment. When he sat down he had many things to say, during the dinner he thought of a good many more; but Colonel Russell had spoiled it all. "I have been so edited by that gentleman's finished speech that he has driven out of my head all but a half-dozen or so ideas, and has driven all the noise of my Saxe-horn up the spout. The things I wanted to say he has said better than I could say them; but there are just a half-dozen or so things I want to say." And then Colonel Saxe went on to expand the half dozen ideas into a witty, spirited and eminently taking speech, in the course of which he announced that, though he claimed to be a good Democrat, he was first, last and all the time for the Reciprocity Treaty. He said he was more particularly in favor of the treaty because the treaty benefitted San Francisco—the city that collected the second largest duty of any American city.

"The Chicago Daily News says:

'It seems St. John, The stalwarts, The mugwumps, Dr. Burchard, The Delmonico Dinner, The rainy day in New York City, Steve Elkins, The committee Cleveland's horseshoe,

did it.'

But I tell you that it was the honest, commercial Republicans of the State of New York—whose only desire was an honest, conservative man for President."

Mr. Joseph Hyman said: "General ruination was predicted by the Republican party if Cleveland was elected, because of the free trade principles of the Democratic platform. Twenty-four years of protection have brought the commerce of the United States to as low a state as its worst enemies could wish to see it. 'Low wages,' it was preached to the working man, 'must follow the reduction of tariff.' But when you average the wages they receive under protection, taking into consideration how often they are put on half-time, you will find that European labor is not worse paid than is American. Wisely did Gladstone counsel his audience some five years ago at Birmingham not to press on America for free trade, as under the present England earned 5% of the entire value of export of the United States for carrying and the 5% remaining did not pay for an interest on invested capital. If this is protection, I hope to see free trade, but if free trade sounds too radical, I except, fair trade, and such was the sentiment of the 40,000 merchants of New York, mostly Republicans, who wheeled in line for Cleveland."

Prof. M. M. Scott, being called upon, spoke in substance as follows:

The most gratifying feature of the election of Mr. Cleveland was the fact that, although but a thousand votes in one State had determined the result, the Republicans were willing quietly to surrender the reins of power after twenty-four years lease of office. This to a well wisher of his country, was a cause of congratulation. It shows what a law-abiding people the Americans are. The Republican party has been a grand party. We are indebted to a large extent to the "Mugwumps" for the late victory—a fact which is another cause of congratulation. It argues well for the future. Neither party, hereafter, will dare to offer to the people a candidate whose official record is not sound. The people elected Cleveland because his official career was both intelligent and blameless. They let Mr. Blaine stay at home, because his official course was crooked; because of the Mulligan letters; because that he lied about them; because he was "pale and sickled all over," with a mild "Jingoism." His foreign policy while Secretary of State was both stupid and against the traditions of the Republic. The Democratic party was pledged to a reduction of the unnecessary and burdensome surplus revenue. The persistence in a high protective tariff had reduced our merchant marine from the first of any nation in the world to nothing. It had developed a hot-house system of manufactures which had shot us out from the world's markets of the world. It had put into the treasury \$130,000,000 surplus, which the electrical statesman Blaine had proposed to divide among the several States according to population. This policy, it is to be hoped, will be changed as far as necessary by the Democrats.

Doctor Taliferro said he was a Democrat born and a Democrat bred and when he died there'd be a Democrat dead; but he had never made a speech in his life and was too old begin.

Dr. McGrew spoke as follows: Follow Democrats—The Republicans had several heresies to promulgate before the election, one of which was, that the result of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks would be to reduce the value of U. S. securities, but as soon as the election was received in London U. S. securities went up one per cent.

Still another of the heresies was that the Republican party ought to be allowed to execute and administer the laws, although less than one-half the people. The people have settled this heresy also by its vote on 4th Nov. last.

The doctrine of Americans is that the majority must rule, and their will must be respected. When the balance shall turn to the Republican party—if ever—and that party shall have a majority, the Democrats of America will, as they always have, respect the will of the majority.

The Democratic party is a law-abiding party; if they were not, what would have been the condition of the country eight years ago, when Tilden and Hendricks were swindled out of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, through fraud and corruption?

I believe the Democratic party to be sincerely pledged to reform and an honest administration. They went before the country with the rallying cry of reform. That taxation shall not exceed the wants of the Government, economically administered; that taxation shall be for public purposes only, and not for private gain or advantage, and in its adjustment, care should be taken to neither hurt labor nor harm capital, and

finally taxation shall be the heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity; this was the platform of the party, and will be adhered to.

The Republicans have been in power for twenty-four years. They have filled all the offices with their party friends; now the change of administration, it is to be hoped, will be a general change, and that when the Democratic party goes into power on the 4th of March next, that the offices will be filled by good, competent and trusty men of its own party, and that the Republican carpet baggers may be seen wending their way to their homes, better men at least, if not wiser. I hope that the Democratic administration will say to the monopolists, who have ruled the politics of the country for the past twenty years, that they must give up their ill-gotten gains, stand back, and let the people rule hereafter.

## Island Notes.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, Dec. 12.

Rain, mud, and the "Tax-collector," are the three predominating features of Honolulu at present—one of which the storekeepers would gladly dispense with.

Three future candidates for President (all Republicans) are the latest arrivals at the Honolulu Plantation.

Rumor says that, with the New Year, we are to have a new Deputy-Sheriff, and a brand new set of policemen; and as new brooms invariably sweep clean, it is but reasonable to suppose that there will not be a cobweb, or filthy corner, left in the whole district—even the poor gaoler with one eye, and a small baby in arms, is going to be turned out. But such is life.

Paulo is suffering from a flour famine, but it is not contagious. Honolulu has not had any symptoms yet.

KOHALA, HAWAII, Dec. 12.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Whalley, pastor of the English Church here, is about to open a boarding school here. We most emphatically hope that the rumor is correct, as it is a long-felt want, and knowing, as we do, the eminent qualifications of Mr. Whalley as an instructor, we feel certain that success beyond anticipation would crown his efforts. Kohala is a healthy and pleasant district, and just the place for such a venture.

A letter received by one of our best citizens from the West Indies brings the information that laborers for sugar plantations there are seeking work at the small remuneration of sixteen cents a day; and it is said that, beyond a doubt, large numbers could be brought here to work at very low wages if a way to get them here can be arranged. Here is a field that has been left unexplored by both Government and the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, and as this piece of news is certainly authentic, it would be well for those so desirous of benefitting the sugar interests to move in the matter.

The gentleman under the head of "Bewitched Planters" again comes to the front with the argument so often used, that no matter how many Chinamen we import those that are here will pay them to remain idle, so as to keep up wages. Now is it possible that the gentleman for a moment believes that such is the case, and still thinks John smart? A Chinaman seldom allows a burden placed upon him unless it pays; and it would seem that some dispute would arise as to who were to be the gentlemen of ease—and John is too smart to pay the board, &c., of a brother Chinaman simply to gain a couple of dollars a month. We are not stuck after Chinamen if as good laborers can be procured of other nationalities; but we know we can get plenty of them, and of no others, and the friendly Powers do not care a continental whether we have one or a million of them. Our geographical position gives us our warm friends, and nothing will change that adoration; it is not a friendship that bankrupts that we are anxious to cultivate, and the facts are plain that unless some steps are taken to bring down the price of labor, and that shortly, many planters must go to the wall; and when our friend sees sugar on its last legs he will find that not only has this country lost its axle and wheels, but body also, and whatever business the gentleman may be engaged in, he will find that to him, as well as all the rest of us, there will be but a far-away glimpse of the tail-board left.

Miss Emily Jordan, sister to Mrs. J. W. Thompson, arrived from Maine by the last steamer, and will remain on the Islands a year as guest of her sister.

Mrs. C. B. Wells, wife of the Manager of Halawa Mill, was one of the arrivals by last steamer. We congratulate them both on her safe arrival.

A fine pair of Houdan fowls were received this week by Dr. Thompson from the celebrated stock-raiser, Mr. William Niles, of Los Angeles, California. There is a growing demand for fine stock in the kingdom, and we would advise all those that intend purchasing stock of any kind to call on Mr. Niles, as he is "square as a brick," and will certainly send what he claims to send, and make good all mistakes. We know it, of course—we have tried him.

## STRINGENT MEASURES.

Now that the question of the treatment of the British steamer *Madras* is again one of the topics of the hour, the news conveyed by the following recent telegrams from South America becomes of special interest:—

Montevideo, Nov. 10.—The steamer *Matteo Bruzzo*, from Genoa, quarantined for some time with cholera on board, was to-day ordered to retire on pain of being sunk, and left for Brazil. Two deaths occurred on board the vessel, and a number of her passengers are down with the disease. The burial of the victims in the waters was prohibited. The steamer *North America* was also ordered to leave. She is loaded with Italian immigrants.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 9.—The Italian steamer *Perseo* arrived yesterday, being refused admittance into the port of Montevideo. The Government transport *Villiarro*, on sighting the steamer, signaled her to stop, and she was ordered to leave Argentine waters immediately, notwithstanding the protest of her captain that he was in want of coal. The *Villiarro* was ten miles from land when she signaled the vessel. Nothing further is known of the cholera-infected steamer *Matteo Bruzzo*. It is said that fifty deaths from cholera occurred on board that vessel. The Government of Brazil has refused to allow her passengers to disembark on the island of Deserta. The *Perseo* was supplied with all she required, and she anchored twenty-five miles from port. The authorities of the Argentine Republic have opened their ports for ships from Genoa and Marseilles sailing since Nov. 18th.

## The United States Navy in Time of Peace.

Commodore J. G. Walker, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, recommends an appropriation of \$130,000 to provide the best and safest apparatus for navigating, better appliances for lighting ships and the necessary professional information without which, he says, it cannot be expected that the officers and men of the navy will keep pace with the changes which are constantly taking place. Relative to navigation, he says that preparations have been made for a careful examination of the magnetic character of the new steel vessels, and a compass station will be established in Narragansett bay. The work of establishing secondary meridians of longitude on the west coast of Central and South America by means of the submarine cable have been completed. Attention is called to the importance of supplying for the libraries of cruising ships such professional matter as is essential to naval officers. It is recommended that the Revised Statutes be amended so as to give deep draught ships the right of way in deep and narrow channels in localities where light draught vessels will not be liable to injury by using shoaler water. Relative to the work of the hydrographic office, it is recommended that new surveys be made of portions of the north coast of South America and the coast of San Domingo. The *Thetis* and *Bear*, purchased for the Greely relief expedition, would answer for this purpose, did not a clause in the act appropriating money for that expedition, require them to be sold. It is suggested that this clause be repealed, and that these two ships be retained in naval service for surveying purposes. It is also recommended that this Government shall continue the hydrographic work of the Sandwich Islands now being carried on by the Hawaiian Government, by running lines of deep sea soundings to determine whether the innumerable dangers which are now reported in the Pacific ocean do or do not exist. A survey of the west coast of Central America is now being continued south and east of San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Nautical men generally, the report says, favor the adoption of a universal system of marks and buoys for channels and approaches to harbors. An appropriation is earnestly urged for new buildings for the naval observatory, because of the dilapidated condition and unhealthy and improper location of the present buildings. The work of the Nautical Almanac for 1888 is well advanced.—*Exchange*.